villa, though it is doubtful if there is much salt water intrusion under normal conditions above Everett City. There is no visible ecological barrier, limiting *E. spinosus* to the river below Penholloway, and I have no knowledge how far it lives down stream. The localities mentioned can be found on the Everett City and Ludowici quadrangles of the U. S. Geological Survey.

One other point seems pertinent. The Altamaha River is a silt-laden stream, drawing much of its water from above the Fall Line. The neighboring Satilla and Ogeechee Rivers are Coastal Plain Rivers, are much younger, and generally carry "black water."

A NEW CRETACEOUS EMARGINULA

By CHARLES JETTER EICHMAN

Emarginula ladowae, **new species.** Plate 4, figs. 7 & 8.

Description. Shell small, thin, elliptical in outline, with a recurved apex overhanging the posterior outline. Surface has 30 subequal radial ribs, with traces of intermediate riblets near the lateral and anterior margins. The interstices are crossed by regular concentric ridges, not visible at the summits of the radials. There is a narrow slit fasciole, but a break in the anterior part of the shell has removed the part where an anal slit should be.

Named in honor of Dorothy S. LaDow, of Woodbury, New Jersey, a friend of an inspiring naturalist.

Dimensions. Length 4.6 mm., width 3.5 mm., height 2.1 mm.

Locality. Cliff of ravine at Haddonfield, Camden County, New Jersey. Type: ANSP No. 193149.

Distribution. Woodbury formation, Matawan group, Upper Cretaceous.

The shell is of unaltered material in fine condition and is filled internally with clay. Unfortunately, the part where the anterior slit should be has been broken away. *Emarginula ladowae* is similar in sculpture to *E. fissura* (Linné) of the British Pliocene to Recent seas, but differs from the latter by Cretaceous of New Jersey, or of the eastern United States so far as known.

The author wishes to express his indebtedness to Dr. Henry A. Pilsbry and John Dyas Parker for their helpful suggestions and acknowledge his appreciation for the encouragement received from Dr. Horace G. Richards during the past several years. He also wants to give recognition to Theodore M. Hesser, Jr., who first found the locality.

SETAEPOMA, A NEW GENUS IN THE SYNCERIDAE FROM THE SOLOMON ISLANDS

By WILLIAM J. CLENCH

In 1936, I. and B. Rensch published a *Japonia* (?) *hedigeri* from Bougainville Island (Revue Suisse de Zoologie **43**, p. 678, fig. 25). The genus in which they provisionally placed their species belongs in the Cyclophoridae. However, a series of this species collected by the Whitney Expedition indicates that it is not a *Japonia* but belongs to a new genus in the Synceridae. The radula of an additional species, yet to be reported upon, confirmed this diagnosis.

Setaepoma, new genus

Shells flattened to slightly elevated and possessing numerous spiral threads which are slightly raised above the shell surface. Periostracum producing long bristle-like processes which are in spiral arrangement and grouped into three bands, one above and one below the periphery and the third near the base of the shell. Operculum calcareous, moderately dished, multispiral and deeply grooved. Inner surface covered with periostracum, smooth and having a central papilliform nucleus. Genotype, *Japonia* (?) *hedigeri* I. and B. Rensch.

Setaepoma does not appear to be closely related to any other known genus in the Synceridae, at least on the basis of opercular characters. The cyclophorid type of shell is also quite different from most other syncerids being somewhat heavy and with a depressed spire.
